

Napoléon's Family Rules!

- Jerome Bonaparte - King of Westphalia.
- Joseph Bonaparte - King of Spain
- Louise Bonaparte - King of Holland
- Pauline Bonaparte - Princess of Italy
- Napoléon Francis Joseph Charles - King of Rome
- Elisa Bonaparte - Grand Duchess of Tuscany
- Caroline Bonaparte - Queen of Naples



Napoleon

Key Events of the Empire

- Loss of Haiti, Sale of Louisiana, 1803
- Loss at Trafalgar, 1805
- Victories in Central Europe, 1805-1807
- Establishment of Continental System
- Spread of Napoleonic Code

Key Events of the Empire

- Nationalist Resistance to Napoleon
- Retreat from Russia, 1812-13
- Defeat at Leipzig, 1813
- Return, and defeat at Waterloo, 1815

Napoleon, The Romantic Figure

- Movement from Enlightenment to Romanticism
- Reason and debate → Intuition and Action
- Democracy → Individual Hero
- Failure → Destiny

Napoleon

- Brilliant General
- 1799- Coup d'état takes power from Directory
- 1804- French plebiscite (vote) to allow him to be an emperor



Social Achievements

- **Concordat:** Patch relationship with Catholic Church - 1801
- **Napoleonic Code:** Uniform laws for all (except women and slaves) - 1804 (still basis of Louisiana's law)
- **Lycees:** Public Schools for all
- **National Bank and Tax Reform:** To fix France's financial Problems

Ambitions for Empire

- Americas:**
 - Louisiana territories (N. America)
 - Guiana (S. America - still a French colony)
 - Saint-Domingue (Haiti) (Caribbean)

...But Napoleon Decides to Ditch the Americas

- Sells Louisiana Territory to U.S. for \$15 million to finance war, spite British
- Slave revolt in Saint-Domingue creates world's first black republic (Haiti)

Napoleon Reaches His Peak from 1807-1812...

But, Problems Are Forming:

- Napoleon's control over other countries makes them realize that they are more loyal to their own people than Napoleon
- France's Empire is huge and difficult to control
- Napoleon was his own worst enemy!

...And Then Things Fall Apart!

Three Costly Mistakes:

1. The Continental System
2. The Peninsular War
3. The Invasion of Russia

Continental System - November 1806

- A **blockade** designed to cut England off from Europe
 - Napoleon's navy lost at Trafalgar, so direct naval conflict out of question
 - To destroy British trade, undermine it economically
 - To exclude it from Europe's affairs

Problems with Continental System

1. Was not executed correctly - weakened British trade, did not destroy it
2. British retaliated, made own blockade, and stopped all neutral ships going to Europe
 1. Including American ships, causing War of 1812 (only war in which U.S. invaded by foreign power)
3. Weakened economy of France and lands controlled by Napoleon

The Peninsular War - 1808

- Portugal ignored Continental System
- Napoleon sent army through Spain to overthrow Royal Family
- Spanish towns rioted in response, so Napoleon deposed Spanish king and made brother king of Spain and Portugal
- Port. Royals fled to Brazil, which became only colony to be the capital of its "mother country"

The Peninsular War - 1808

- REALLY made Spanish mad
 - Very loyal to king
 - Feared that Napoleon would weaken power of Church as had happened in France
 - Engaged in 5 years of **guerrilla warfare**, which cost Napoleon 300,000 troops
 - Encouraged **Nationalism** in other countries like Germany and Italy, who also started **guerrilla warfare**

Invasion of Russia - 1812

Invading Russia = Losing Prospect!

- Napoleon and Czar of Russia were allies
 - Napoleon thought that czar was selling grain to Britain behind his back
 - N. feared that czar wanted Poland from France
 - N. decided to invade Russia

Invasion of Russia, cont'd.

- June, 1812: 420,000 **Grand Army** leaves for Russia
 - All drafted from throughout Europe and not loyal to Napoleon
 - **Scorched Earth Policy**: EVERYTHING destroyed to keep from French: deaths and desertions
 - Sept. 14, 1812: Entered Moscow
 - Czar ordered it burned down
 - N. lingered for 5 weeks, waiting for peace offer - none came

Invasion of Russia, cont'd.

- Oct./Nov. 1812 - Ordered retreat from Moscow
 - Snows began to fall
 - Barefoot, starving soldiers attacked by Russians
 - **Temperature**: on one day, -30°: Birds fell dead from sky
- Mid-December 1812: Remaining 10,000 soldiers left Russia

Mop-Up Duty

- **Oct. 1813** - N. no longer has trained army - draftees destroyed by Allies at Leipzig
- **Jan. 1814** - Austrians and Russians enter Paris
- **April 1814** - Napoleon Abdicates, accepts surrender written by czar
- Napoleon given pension and banishment to Elba
- **New French king:** Brother of Louis XVI installed as ruler

Napoléon Abdicates!

- Allied forces occupied Paris on March 31, 1814.
- Napoléon abdicated on April 6 in favor of his son, but the Allies insisted on unconditional surrender.
- Napoléon abdicated again on April 11.
- Treaty of Fontainebleau exiles Napoléon to Elba with an annual income of 2,000,000 francs.
- The royalists took control and restored Louis XVIII to the throne.

One More Time for Old Time's Sake

- New French king unpopular
- **Mar. 1815** - escaped Elba and landed in France
- Within days, become Emperor again and Louis XVIII flees

Waterloo - The Final Showdown

- Fought between Napoleon and British
- June 15, 1815: French attacked
- June 17, 1815: French lost
- Died 6 years later (stomach cancer)
- Marie Louise left him for Austrian officer assigned to watch over her
- Napoleon's son died of tuberculosis in Austria

Aftermath

- Napoleon roused nationalism throughout Europe
 - Led to unification of Germany and Italy as we know them
- U.S. gained middle 1/3 of its current land
- Haiti first colony other than US to win independence
- US attacked by British
- Spanish American colonies like semi-independence, rebel against re-establishment of Spanish King (Simon Bolivar)

Changes Made at Vienna (1)

- ✓ France was deprived of all territory conquered by Napoléon.
- ✓ Russia was given most of Duchy of Warsaw (Poland).
- ✓ Prussia was given half of Saxony, parts of Poland, and other German territories.
- ✓ A Germanic Confederation of 39 states (including Prussia) was created from the previous 300, under Austrian rule.
- ✓ Austria was given back territory it had lost recently, plus more in Germany and Italy.
- ✓ The House of Orange was given the Dutch Republic and the Austrian Netherlands to rule.

Changes Made at Vienna (2)

- ✓ Norway and Sweden were joined.
- ✓ The neutrality of Switzerland was guaranteed.
- ✓ Hanover was enlarged, and made a kingdom.
- ✓ Britain was given Cape Colony, South Africa, and various other colonies in Africa and Asia.
- ✓ Sardinia was given Piedmont, Nice, Savoy, and Genoa.
- ✓ The Bourbon Ferdinand I was restored in the Two Sicilies.
- ✓ The Duchy of Parma was given to Marie Louise.
- ✓ The slave trade was condemned (at British urging).
- ✓ Freedom of navigation was guaranteed for many rivers.

The Congress of Vienna (September 1, 1814 – June 9, 1815)

- It's job was to undo everything that Napoléon had done:
 - ✓ Reduce France to its old boundaries - her frontiers were pushed back to 1790 level.
 - ✓ Restore as many of the old monarchies as possible that had lost their thrones during the Napoleonic era.
- Supported the resolution: *There is always an alternative to conflict.*